

Naches Ranger Station
(Chinook Pass Work Center)
South Side of State Highway 410
Naches Vicinity
Yakima County
Washington

HABS No. WA-181

HABS
WASH,
39-NACHLY
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service, Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94102

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

NACHES RANGER STATION (CHINOOK PASS WORK CENTER) HABS NO. WA-181

Location: South side of State Highway 410,
approximately 20.5 miles northwest of Naches,
Yakima County, Washington. Buildings #1028,
1029, 1120, 1320, 1526, 1527.

USGS Cliffdell Quadrangle (7.5), Universal
Transverse Mercator, coordinates: Easting
647070 and Northing 5201650.

Present Owner: U.S. Government, administered by USDA Forest
Service, Wenatchee National Forest, Naches
Ranger District.

Present Occupant: Unoccupied

Present Use: Not currently in use.

Significance: The Naches Ranger Station includes fifteen
(15) buildings which are properties in a
thematic group National Register of Historic
Places nomination comprising Forest Service
Administration structures built between 1933-
1942 under the auspices of the Civilian
Conservation Corps (CCC), on National Forest
system lands in the States of Oregon and
Washington. The thematic group as a whole
and the six subject properties of this
documentation are significant because of
their direct association with the
establishment of the USDA Forest Service and
its stewardship of forest resources, and
their embodiment of distinctive
characteristics of the rustic style of
architecture particular to the Forest Service
in the Pacific Northwest region and exclusive
to the Depression Era, 1933-1942.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of erection:
 - Residence #1028 : c. 1936
 - Residence #1029 : c. 1933
 - Residence #1120 : c. 1933
 - Residence #1320 : c. 1935
 - Garage #1526 : c. 1934
 - Garage #1527 : c. 1937
2. Architect(s): Architects within the USDA - Forest Service regional offices (Portland, Oregon) are likely to have been involved in the development of this Ranger Station. Site selection, site planning and landscape design were generally directed by architects within the regional offices. Floor plans and suitable construction materials were generally selected by or approved, as well. No plans or records related to the specific design of the subject properties have been found and no specific architects identified.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The Naches Ranger Station was originally built for the USDA Forest Service and has been owned by the U.S. Government and administered by the USDA Forest Service since construction.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Constructed by civilian personnel and civilian conservation corps work crews stationed at Camp Naches (F-70) at Currant Flat (Naches) Ranger Station. Local civilian carpenters included Heinne Elderickson, Lew Garnes and Don Howatt.
5. Original plans and construction: The six (6) structures documented herein vary in the degree to which they retain original design and building fabric. Residences #1028 and #1120, Garages #1526 and #1527 remain relatively intact, while Residences #1029 and #1320 have been substantially altered. Although original floor plans are not known to exist, close examination of historic photographs (c. 1942) and existing building fabric clearly indicate the degree of alteration to and retention of historic building fabric.

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6. Alterations and additions: As indicated above, the degree of alteration varies between the subject properties.

Residence #1028 - East end of residence appears to have been altered. Variations in cladding and foundation evident on north and east elevations although roofing/etc. is uniform. Two aluminum sash in place at rear porch.

Residence #1029 - Interior partitions and finishes completely modernized. No intact historic interior finishes. Original double-hung, six over six window sash removed and replaced with smaller aluminum sash. Rear screened porch enclosed and made into interior space. Dissimilar infill siding placed within former window openings and central stone chimney removed.

Residence #1120 - Basically unaltered. Minor construction of partition in original living room space.

Residence #1320 - Interior partitions and finishes modernized. No intact historic interior finishes. Original multiple-pane casement sash removed and replaced with aluminum sash. Original recess at entry porch eliminated and flush exterior wall with door opening built. Openings for original rear door and ice box openings in place, but covered over. Central stone chimney removed.

Garage #1526 - Basically unaltered. Plywood partition installed at opening to south storage room.

Garage #1527 - Basically unaltered. Window sash damaged.

B. Historical Context

Physical Setting

The Chinook Pass Work Center is located in the Wenatchee National Forest, Naches Ranger District, Township 16 North, Range 14 East, Section 1, Willamette Meridian. Situated on the north and south sides of State Highway 410 at an elevation of 2400 feet, the center covers 120.48 acres of open meadows and forested lands dominated by an overstory of Ponderosa Pine, and mixed deciduous growth along the Naches River. The work center was originally the Naches Ranger Station, the administrative headquarters of the Naches Ranger District until consolidation with the Tieton District in 1981.

Historical Setting

The first Euro-Americans in the Naches District were trappers, explorers and the military. Initial documented presence was in 1841 by Lieutenant Johnson of the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842, under the direction of Naval Commander Charles Wilkes. The expedition crossed Naches Pass and explored the Naches and Yakima basins.

It was not until the exploration activities, however, by prospectors James Longmire and William Packwood that serious attention was focused upon the Naches River basin. Euro-American settlement of the Naches River basin did not begin until after the Longmire expedition crossed Naches Pass in 1853.

Naches Pass played a significant role in the exploration and settlement of the Naches Valley. The route, known as The Naches Emigrant Road, was the first road constructed over the Washington Cascades. It connected the Oregon Trail to Puget Sound which brought a steady stream of settlers and military personnel into the Yakima and Naches valleys. This well-travelled pass was also surveyed as a possible transcontinental railroad route over the Cascades by General George McClellan during the 1850's.

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With the conclusion of the Indian wars, cattlemen and sheepherders dominated traffic along The Emigrant Road as they shipped their stock to Puget Sound. Cattlemen were attracted by the abundance of bunch grass, wild game and fertile bottom lands in the Naches and Yakima Valleys.

While trappers, explorers, surveyors and the military had an impact in opening up the Naches country, it was the prospectors and miners in search of gold, silver and coal that stimulated early settlement of the region. By the late 1850's upwards to 75,000-100,000 persons had come to Washington and British Columbia in search of gold. Fourteen hundred of them mined in the Wenatchee, Naches and Tieton River drainages. Mining was particularly active on the Bumping and American Rivers. Copper City on Deep Creek and Gold Hill on Morse Creek were major mining settlements in the Naches and Summit mining districts. "Up the Tieton canyon to the summit of the Cascades, and from there down the tributaries of the Bumping (and Naches) ... every likely spot was prospected ..." (Gossett 1979:69).

Of the three early major land uses in the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, grazing, timber harvesting and water resources development, water resources became the most significant with the initiation of extensive irrigation in the Yakima basin. Both districts became major contributors of irrigation water when the Bureau of Reclamation, with the cooperation of the Forest Service, undertook construction of major storage dams east of the Cascade crest. Between 1910 and 1933 the completion of the Bumping Lake, Clear Creek, Tieton, Kachess, Keechelus, and Cle Elum dams made Yakima County one of the leading agricultural centers in the United States.

Prior to extensive irrigation sheep and cattle grazing dominated the entire region. All available lands were under grazing permits. Sheep and goats grazed at the higher elevations, while horses and cattle roamed the lower valleys. By 1900 there were upwards to 260,000 sheep within the Rainier Forest Reserve (Uebalacker 1980).

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During the period from 1900-1935 timber harvesting led to the establishment of mills in the Rattlesnake, Nile, Tieton, Naches, and Cowiche River drainages. Locally, as well as nationally, timber stands that had been near the water were being depleted. Logging railroads were pushed into the backcountry. Steam power meant increased production, which led to overproduction.

Concerns were, thus, voiced as early as the 1880's for protection of the remaining timber lands. Overgrazing had also taken its toll upon public lands. There was concern that public lands and forests were being transferred to the private sector in a reckless and fraudulent manner (Williams 1985). These concerns translated into increased pressures for the creation of the nation's first forest reserves.

Establishment of the United States Forest Service

Concern for the protection of American's natural resources led to the Forest Reserve (Creative) Act of 1891. Section 24 of this law authorized the President to withdraw certain forest lands from the public domain (Steen 1976). These reserves were administered by the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior. In 1893 much of the land that would later become the Naches Ranger District was withdrawn from the public domain and became part of the Pacific Forest Reserve. In 1897 the name was changed to Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. The Transfer Act of 1905 provided for the transfer of Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Renaming Reserves Act of 1907 changed the name Forest Reserves to National Forests. Thus, the Naches District became part of the Rainier National Forest.

The transfer of the forests to the Department of Agriculture, with the renowned Gifford Pinchot as its first chief forester, led to a more progressive and scientific management of forest resources, and a comprehensive system for administering the forests which included the construction of trails, roads, lookouts and ranger stations. Re-organization and additional forests were also part of this new policy. Snoqualmie National Forest was established in 1908, and a portion of the Rainier Forest was eliminated to establish the Columbia and Rainier National Forests,

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with the Naches District remaining in Rainier National Forest. When Rainier National Forest was eliminated in 1933, the Naches District became part of the Snoqualmie National Forest, while the rest of the Rainier Forest was divided between the Columbia (Gifford Pinchot) and Wenatchee Forests. In 1974 the Naches District came under the administrative control of the Wenatchee National Forest. The Tieton and Naches Districts were consolidated in 1981, resulting in a single and larger Naches Ranger District.

Establishment of the Naches Ranger Station

The Naches Ranger District, established circa 1900, encompassed lands within the Naches River drainage. In 1904 the first administrative headquarters was located at the Nile Creek Guard Station under the administration of first District Ranger W.W. Cryder. In 1910 the District headquarters was transferred to the Little Fish Ranger Station, constructed on Nile Creek by District Ranger Harry Croxford (Johnson n.d.). By 1919-20 the guard station at Currant Flat on the Naches River had become the administrative headquarters of the Naches District (Allen 1918). E.K. Currant, a Summit District miner, had previously located a cabin at that location.

Currant Flat was actually one-half mile upstream from where the Naches Ranger Station was finally established at Anderson Flat. When the Forest Service failed to obtain Currant's homestead for the location of their new station, they chose Anderson Flat, the early homestead of Charles Anderson and later John Emerick, for their new station and called it Currant Flat Ranger Station. The land had been deeded to the federal government by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1899, and was withdrawn from the public domain for forest service use in 1906.

The station's location was chosen for its extensive pasturage, close proximity to the Forest boundary, and sitting on a major cross-Cascade route, State Highway 410. A permanent route over Naches Pass, however, never materialized. Instead, a route over Chinook Pass was completed in 1929 because it afforded convenient access to Mt. Rainier National Park. In 1931 the route was dedicated the Mather Memorial Highway after Stephen

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T. Mather, the first director of the National Park Service. The highway included a one-half mile protected scenic zone on both sides of the road, from the east boundary of Rainier National Forest to the west boundary near Greenwater.

Construction of the Naches Ranger Station at Currant Flat began circa 1921, under the supervision of District Ranger Henry Croxford. The station was the administrative center of the Naches Ranger District until the consolidation with the Tieton District in 1981, when a new office was established in the town of Naches. The former Ranger station today serves as the Chinook Pass Work Center.

Establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps

The founding of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in April, 1933, was the result of President Franklin Roosevelt's Executive Order #6106 and Congress's passage of the Act for the Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Public Works. Officially named the Emergency Conservation Work, better known as the CCC, it was the first of numerous New Deal emergency relief measures by the Roosevelt administration in response to the economic crisis generated by the Depression.

The CCC influenced the physical development of the U.S. Forest Service more than any other single group or federal program. While several federal agencies utilized the manpower of the CCC, the Forest Service was one of its first and most enthusiastic supporters. The CCC had a significant impact on the development and improvement of the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest; reforestation projects, soil erosion control, and construction of trails, roads, fire lookouts and ranger station facilities were undertaken by the CCC.

The construction of Region 6 rustic-style buildings at the Naches Ranger Station by the CCC reflected a national policy that promoted expansion of Forest Service facilities and responsibilities during the Depression period. In 1932, the Forest Service initiated an extensive ten-year national plan for forest projects and resource development which marked a

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major shift of emphasis from earlier custodial responsibilities. The establishment of the CCC coincided with the implementation of this plan and Forest Service CCC camps were rapidly established between 1933-1935.

Enrollees into the CCC were mobilized and trained by the U.S. Army, while federal agencies such as the Forest Service provided the work opportunities. Each Army district had numerous camps and "side" camps.

Camp Naches, the 932nd Company of the Fort Lewis District, was established at Nile Creek in May 1933. After six months the camp was transferred to Cherry Valley near Seattle. In April 1934 the company moved back to the Naches Valley and began construction of the final Camp Naches (F-70) at Currant Flat (Naches) Ranger Station.

Camp Naches was located in the open pasturage on the station's south side between to the state highway and of the buildings that are the focus of this documentation. At its peak the camp had upwards to 250 men (Hill and Hiler 1983). Today there are no visible remains of the camp, which included recreation and mess halls, crew quarters, a ballfield and a swimming pool.

Camp Naches was one of the largest camps in the Fort Lewis District, certainly the most significant in the Yakima-Naches region. Camp Tieton was the next largest camp. Smaller side camps existed at Clear Lake, Bumping Lake, Pleasant Valley, and Huckleberry Mountain (Hill and Hiler 1983).

The CCC at Camp Naches engaged in intensive construction activities: building fire lookouts, bridges, trails, roads and campgrounds. At the Naches Ranger Station itself twelve buildings were constructed by the CCC, including the six subject buildings.

The only building of the six subject properties that was occupied by the CCC was #1120, the Firemen's Cabin, which was used by the CCC's head mechanic (Howatt and Cramer 1987).

Local carpenters were reportedly hired out of Yakima to work with the CCC work force on construction of these buildings. The carpenters included Heinnie

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Elderickson, Lew Garnes, and Don Howatt (Howatt and Cramer 1987). Civilians often worked with the CCC labor force, for much of the supervisory personnel of the CCC was civilian.

Physical evidence of the CCC contributions is visible throughout the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie National Forests. Almost every type of recreational activity that takes place today from Naches Station to the Cascade crest makes use of facilities constructed by Camp Naches CCC members (Lester 1983).

The Chinook Pass Work Center is a physical example of the Forest Service's use of the CCC workforce, and represents the Forest Service's transition from custodial care of the nation's natural resources to a policy of more active resource management. Many of the center's facilities were constructed by the CCC, including the six buildings that are the focus of this documentation.

Expansion of the Naches Ranger Station

The first buildings at the Naches Ranger Station, the District Ranger's residence (#1021), office and horse barn (#2420) were built between 1921-1923 by District Ranger Harry Croxford. From the outset the station was divided into north and south divisions by State Highway 410. The north side was generally where the residences of the supervisory and permanent personnel were located, and these buildings exhibited more distinctive rustic styles than those on the south side.

Plans were made for "rustication" work by the CCC during the late 1930's for buildings on the north side. Specific plans included the District Ranger's office and residence, and the CCC constructed Assistant Ranger's residence (#1020) and Protection Assistant's house (#1022). There was a desire to face-lift the buildings to blend them with the natural setting (Merritt 1939, 40). America's entry into World War II, however, terminated "rustication" efforts before they could be undertaken.

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There were no recommendations for the "rustication" of buildings south of the highway. These buildings were generally service and administrative types, utilitarian in style, situated in a rectangular compound. The subject residences, situated southwest of the compound, housed seasonal, non-supervisory personnel. The buildings exhibit local vernacular adaptations of modest, rustic styles used by the Forest Service and the CCC.

The original District Ranger's residence is still extant on the north side of the highway, while the gambrel roof horse barn is located in the service compound on the south side. The original Ranger's office was situated on the south side, then moved to the north side before it was demolished in the 1950's (Howatt and Cramer 1987). Situated east of the horse barn was a sawmill and seasonal rental cabins constructed by the CCC. The sawmill supplied lumber for construction of the Ranger Station facilities (by the CCC). A power plant, situated in the nearby Depot (#2221), provided the electric energy. All of the structures are no longer extant.

Expansion of the station, thus, did not occur until the Depression years, when the Forest Service mandate dramatically changed. The majority of the extant structures are associated with this shift in policy. The development and expansion of the Station was a conscious effort by the Forest Service to create an architecturally unified and functional facility. The six subject buildings were constructed by civilian personnel, and by CCC work crews stationed at Camp Naches. The subject residences included #1120, the Firemen's Cabin; #1029, the Assistant Firemen's Cabin; #1028, the Packer's Cabin; and #1320, the Protection Assistant's Cabin (Historical Records n.d.). In recent years all have served as staff dwellings/living quarters for seasonal forest service personnel. #1527 and #1526 are garages/storage sheds, although #1526 appears to have also been used as a barn.

While there have been conflicting reports on the names of the subject buildings and their dates of construction, one can conclude that they exhibit varied features indicative of early CCC era construction projects, though several of these buildings were

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constructed during the later CCC period. They do not exhibit the definitive stylistic attributes commonly associated with post-1935 CCC/Depression-era administrative buildings. Rather, they are indicative of local vernacular buildings that are typical of Forest Service structures from the previous decade, with their simple front-gable residential forms. The rustic styles adopted by the Forest Service were not uniform; they varied from the highly stylistic at White Pass Work Center to the simple utilitarian type as represented by the subject properties.

Although utilitarian in design, these buildings reflect the Forest Service's non-intrusive design philosophy of that period. This was characterized by the use of wood and modest rustic designs, in an attempt to blend the buildings with their natural setting. The buildings also reflect the prevailing site planning for the period, with recognizable spatial, functional and aesthetic interrelationships between the individual buildings. Offices, service or operational buildings and residences were situated separately from one another to minimize disturbance of their different activities.

Landscaping at the Naches Station was primarily used on the north side. On the south side the subject buildings were integrated with the natural setting without the use of landscaping. The buildings were purposely situated along the Naches River in a grove of thick, deciduous growth.

America's entry into World War II terminated the CCC and the Forest Service's use of rustic-style designs on buildings constructed thereafter. Further expansion of the station did not occur until the 1950's and 60's. The status of the station remained unchanged until 1981.

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Current Status

In 1981, the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts of the Wenatchee National Forest were consolidated into one combined district called Naches Ranger District, with its administrative center established in the town of Naches. Since consolidation, the former Naches and Tieton Ranger Stations have been utilized as district work centers.

"In October 1984, a Decision Document was signed by the Wenatchee National Forest Supervisor which identified 23 buildings within the White Pass and Chinook Pass Work Centers as surplus to the needs of the Naches Ranger District. (Two of these buildings were later removed from the surplus list.) In the analysis which preceded the decision, it was determined that the core areas of both work centers would remain functional and should be retained. It was also decided that the buildings designated as surplus should be sold and ultimately removed from the site. These latter buildings include ten Depression-era structures that were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as part of the USDA Forest Service, Region 6 thematic evaluation of Depression-era administrative buildings" (Case Report 1986:3).

It was determined, under 36 CFR 800.3, Criteria 1 and 2, that the removal of Depression-era buildings from either work center would result in an adverse effect. In order to mitigate the adverse effects resulting from this proposed course of action, a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement was established which stipulates documentation in accordance with National Park Service (NPS) Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards of any National Register eligible property scheduled for demolition, surplus, removal, or alteration.

Thus, HABS documentation was conducted of the four affected properties at White Pass Work Center, and the six affected properties at Chinook Pass Work Center. "A total of sixteen Depression-era buildings will remain at both work Centers. These would continue to be maintained in accordance with the Region 6 Internal Management Guidelines for Depression-era Buildings as well as with the Secretary of Interior's Standards" (Case Report 1986:3).

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

The six (6) subject buildings are located within the old Naches Ranger Station, now the Chinook Pass Work Center, a complex of approximately 24 buildings which functioned historically as an administrative, operational and housing facility for the staff of the Naches Ranger District, U.S. Forest Service. The subject buildings are four residential structures and two garages which exhibit varied features indicative of early CCC era construction projects. Individual sketch plans for each property are included herein in addition to descriptions of individual exterior and interior features and finishes.

1. Architectural character: All of the subject properties appear to be relatively modest residences and garages, constructed during the early CCC period which, although non-intrusive and in the simple rural vernacular (typically front-gable form) tradition of the USDA Forest Service, do not exhibit the definitive stylistic attributes commonly associated with post-1935-36 CCC/Depression era administrative buildings. The buildings exhibit some modest features of the rustic idiom which was adopted by the Forest Service during the Depression and executed by the CCC. Although their character is clearly indicative of local vernacular buildings and the precepts of Forest Service structures typical during the earlier decade.
2. Condition of fabric: The buildings are generally in good condition and exhibit no major structural or weatherization failures. Residence #1120, Garage #1526 and #1527 exhibit deteriorated wood shingle roofing material.

B. Description of Exteriors: * indicates a basic stylistic attribute found to be definitive in the composition of the rustic idiom and identified as such within the above-referenced National Register nomination.

1. Overall dimensions: Sketch plans for each property are included herein.

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2. Foundations: All foundations are poured-in-place concrete perimeter type. No basements included. Foundations appear to be original. Foundation at #1028 is deteriorated/cracked.
3. Walls: Exterior cladding is typically horizontal siding which varies in size, shape and exposure to weather.

Residence #1028 - Clapboard with rounded edge (with 2-1/2" exposure) and 1x4 corner boards.

Residence #1029 - Clapboard with rounded edge (with 2-1/2" exposure) and 1x4 corner boards. Newer in-fill construction at original window openings: bevel type (with 2-1/2" exposure).

Residence #1120 - Bevel type (with 3-1/2" exposure) and 1x4 corner boards.

Residence #1320 - Clapboard with rounded edge (with 2-1/2" exposure) and 1x4 corner boards.

Garage (double) #1526 - V-groove dropped-type (with 5" exposure and 1x4 corner boards.

Garage #1527 - V-groove dropped type (with 5" exposure) and corner boards.

4. Structural system, framing: All structures are conventional wood frame construction, including load bearing and non-load bearing wall systems, floor and roof framing systems.
5. Porches: *Three of the residential structures include similar type porch typically constructed by CCC-era crews for modest residences. This typical porch is centrally situated at the front gable entrance and includes an open high-pitched gable roof with exposed 2x4 framing, 4x4 posts and beams and a wood deck with concrete stairs. Eave overhang and barge board sizes vary and only Residence #1320 includes kneebraces. Residences #1029 and #1120 originally included screened rear porches, although the porch at #1029 is now enclosed as a finished interior space. Residence #1028 includes a gabled entry roof supported by kneebraces.

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6. Chimneys: Original simple stone or concrete chimneys (centrally located at roof ridges) have been removed from each residence with the exception of #1120.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Typical front entry doors are centrally located at the front gable elevation. They are typically single panel type with upper light. All trim is plain lx material, although a rear (closed off) and side door at Residence #1320 includes an ornate drip cap which is a variation from the otherwise plain trim typically in place throughout. Both garages exhibit *distinctive built-up doors constructed from T&G materials with cross-bracing. The two sliding doors at Garage #1526 are lx4 T&G with lx6 rails at each side, lx stiles at top, center and bottom and two 2'-8" x 2'4" 4-pane fixed sash at the centers. Two sliding doors to Garage #1527 are beaded board siding with x-bracing at exterior side and T&G paneling on the interior face.
 - b. Windows: Original wooden window sash has been removed entirely from Residence #1029 and #1320 and replaced with aluminum sliders. Typical original sash at #1020 was six over six double-hung sash and at #1320 was hopper or awning and casement type similar to Residence #1028. Residence #1120 and Garage #1526 include all original sash, while a single sash from Garage #1527 is not in place. Residence #1120 includes four over one, double-hung and *six-eight fixed sash at dining area. Garage #1526 includes small four-eight fixed sash. All surrounds are typically simple lx4 trim. Residential window typically include contemporary aluminum storm windows.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, coverings: All roofs are *medium to high pitched gable type. Roof coverings vary between deteriorated cedar shingle

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roofing (#1120, #1526, #1527) to newer cedar shake (#1028, #1029 and #1320) roofing.

- b. Eaves: All six buildings exhibit * overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends and dominant gable-end barge boards with the exception of #1320 which has a somewhat lower pitched roof with narrow barge board and kneebraces at the gable ends. The *kneebraces at #1320 are constructed from dimensional lumber and are also in place at the porch. Residence #1028 and garages #1526 and #1527 also include modest kneebraces.

C. Description of Interiors:

1. Floor plans: Sketch plans for all subject properties are included herein.

Residence #1028 - One floor level with living room, kitchen, bedroom and bath. Former S.E. porch area enclosed and finishes altered. Plan appears to be very similar to original plan of Building #1055 at Tiefert Ranger Station (White Pass Work Center). May have been a common standard plan utilized by the Forest Service.

Residence #1029 - Original interior partitions and finishes completely modernized.

Residence #1120 - One floor level with partially partitioned living room, kitchen with dining room, bedroom, shower and toilet stalls, enclosed rear porch.

Residence #1320 - Original interior partitions and finishes completely modernized.

Garage #1526 - One floor level divided symmetrically to provide two garage spaces and tool/wood sheds at each side.

Garage #1527 - One floor level with single garage space.

2. Stairways: No interior stairways.

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3. Flooring: The residences all included original 1x4 fir flooring. Sheet vinyl has been entirely laid in Residence # 1028, #1029 and #1320. Residence #1120 retains original flooring. The garages are open to grade.
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: Residences #1028 and #1120 include plywood with batten finishes on all walls and ceilings. Residences #1029 and #1320 have been entirely refinished with gypsum wallboard. The garages are unfinished with exposed stud walls. Garage #1526 includes 1x8 shiplap sheathing at interior partitions. Garage #1527 includes hand-written numbers on wall studs and (interior side) siding which indicates package numbers and stenciled numbers which indicate lengths of members. Such notations are indicative of manufactured and pre-cut structures commonly purchased and built by the Forest Service.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: New hollow-core doors have been installed in Residence #1029 and #1320. Residences #1028 and #1120 include simple two and five panel doors with simple fir trim.
 - b. Windows: Interior window trim is typically plain 1x3-1/4 fir.
6. Decorative features: Not applicable
7. Hardware: No notable hardware in place.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: All original wood stoves have been removed.
 - b. Lighting: Nothing of note.
 - c. Plumbing: Nothing of note.
9. Original Furnishings: Not applicable.

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D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: A complete site plan indicating the relationship of the subject properties to the entire complex, topography and site circulation is included herein. All of the properties are located in a linear orientation along a side road parallel to the Naches River and to the southwest of the central service court. The buildings are on a flat area approximately 250' to the north of the Naches River and are separated from the river by dense conifer and deciduous woods. The area to the north of the buildings is sparsely wooded and grasslands open to U.S. Highway 410.
2. Historic landscape design: No historic landscape characteristics of note.
3. Out-buildings: Not applicable.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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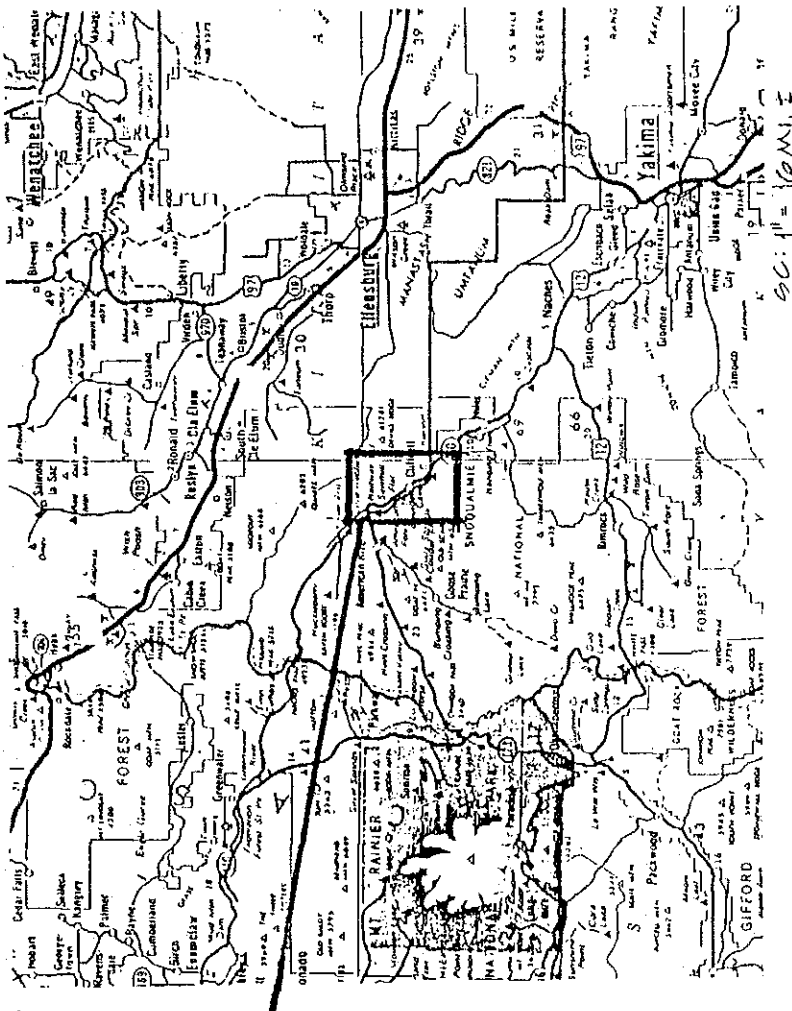
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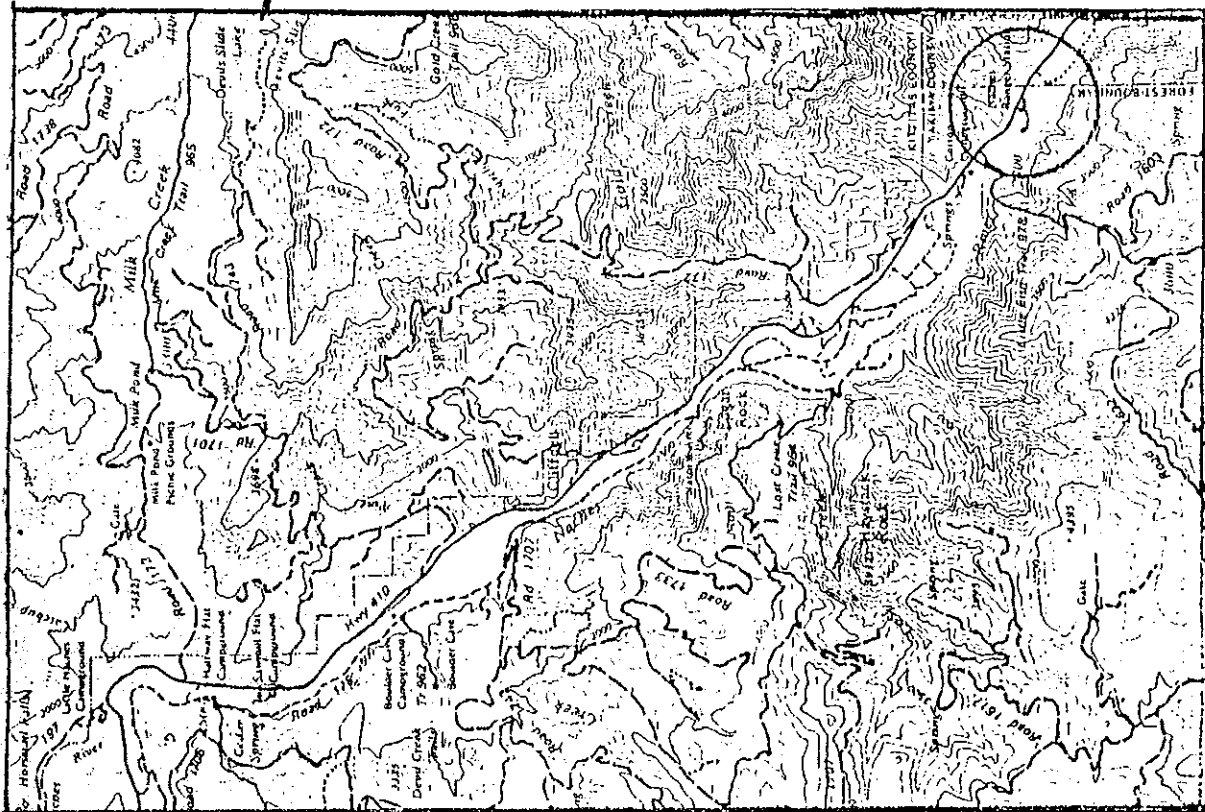
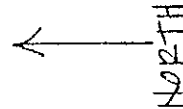
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation project was prepared in accordance with stipulations outlined in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region and the Oregon and Washington SHPOS and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the management of Depression-Era Administrative structures on National Forest lands in Oregon and Washington. In order to fulfill the PMOA, the specific requirements for documentation are stipulated in a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the USDA Forest Service, NW Region, and Department of Interior, National Park Service, Western Region for Historic Building Survey Documentation of Depression-era Administrative structures on National Forest Lands in Oregon and Washington. This PMOA establishes HABS standards for the documentation of any National Register eligible structures scheduled for demolition, surplussing, removal or alteration. This project was administered by the USDA Forest Service under the supervision of Susan Carter, Forest Archaeologist, Wenatchee National Forest, and with the help of Wilderness Coordinator, Mike Hiler, Naches Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest. The work of recording the subject properties was conducted between August 13, 1987 and November 15, 1987, by Katheryn H. Krafft, architectural historian and project coordinator, David Harvey, project historian, and J. Thomas Wilson, project photographer.

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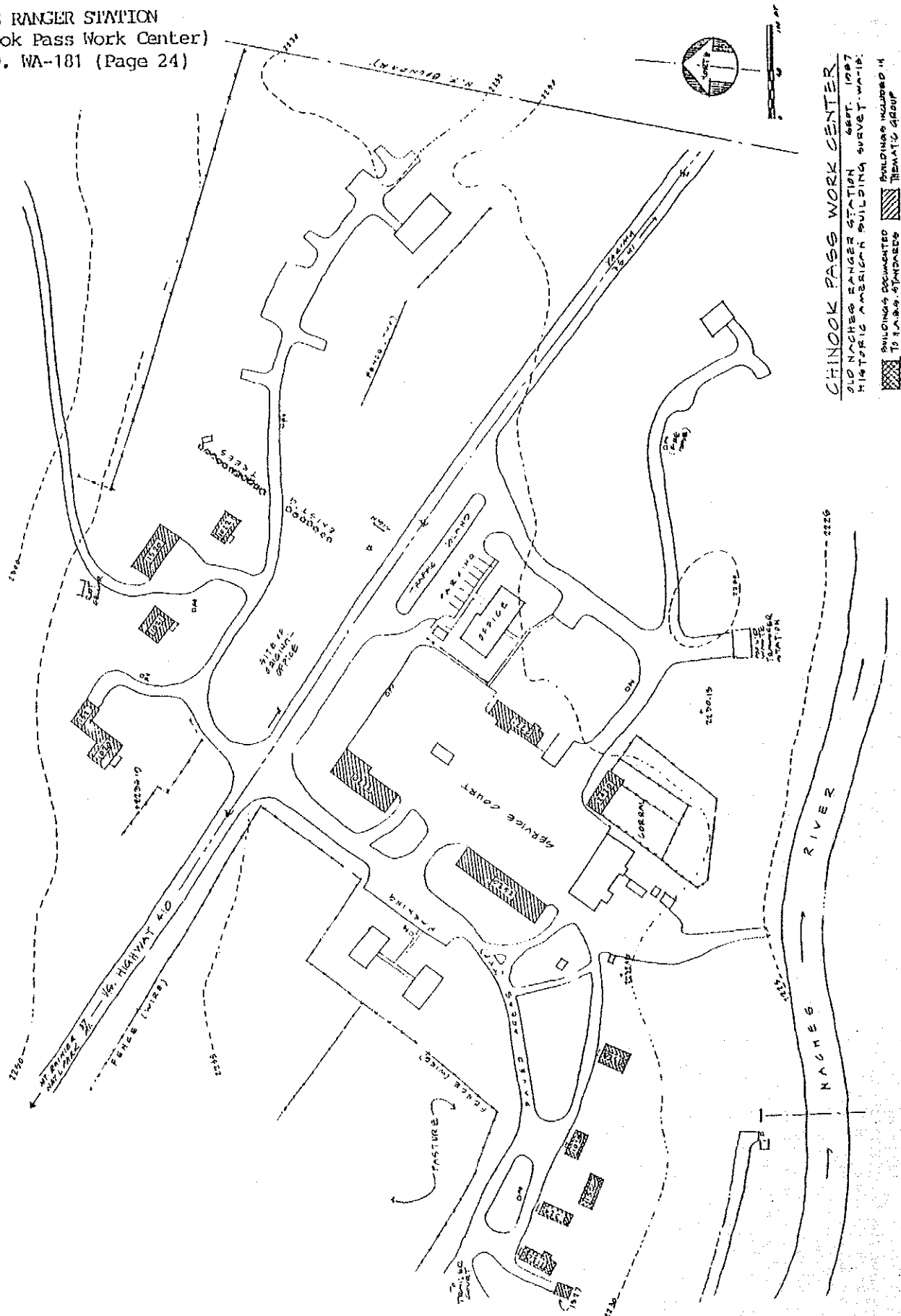


VICINITY MAP

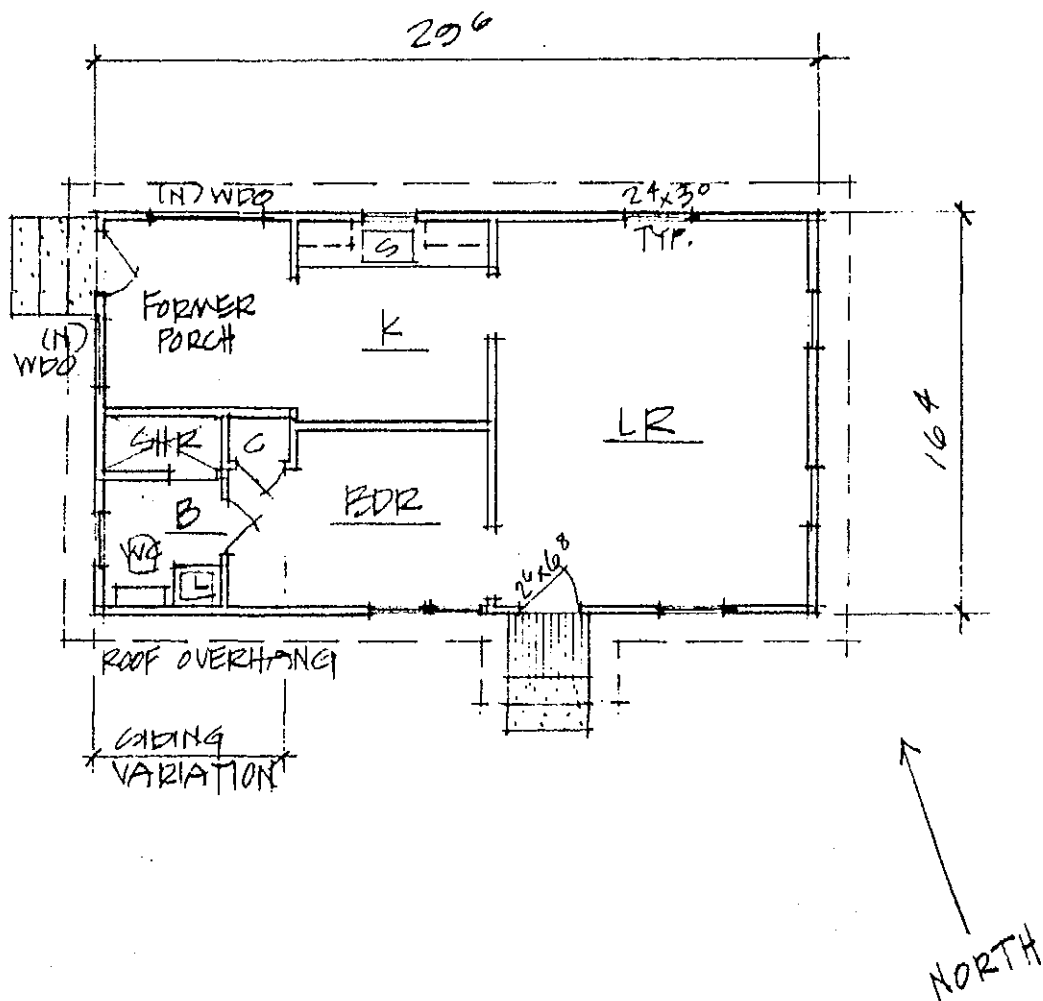


1" = 1/4 MI.

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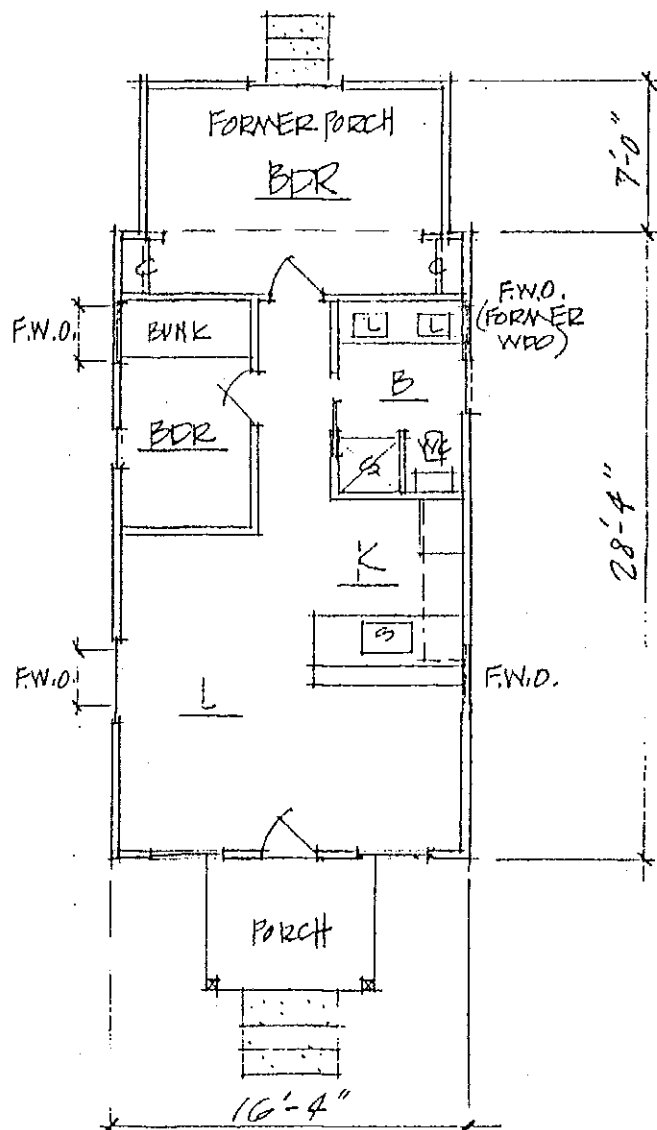


CHINOOK PASS WORK CENTER
 OLD NACHES RANGER STATION SEPT. 1987
 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY, WA-181
 BUILDINGS DOCUMENTED TO 1:250,000 STANDARD
 BUILDINGS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC GROUP



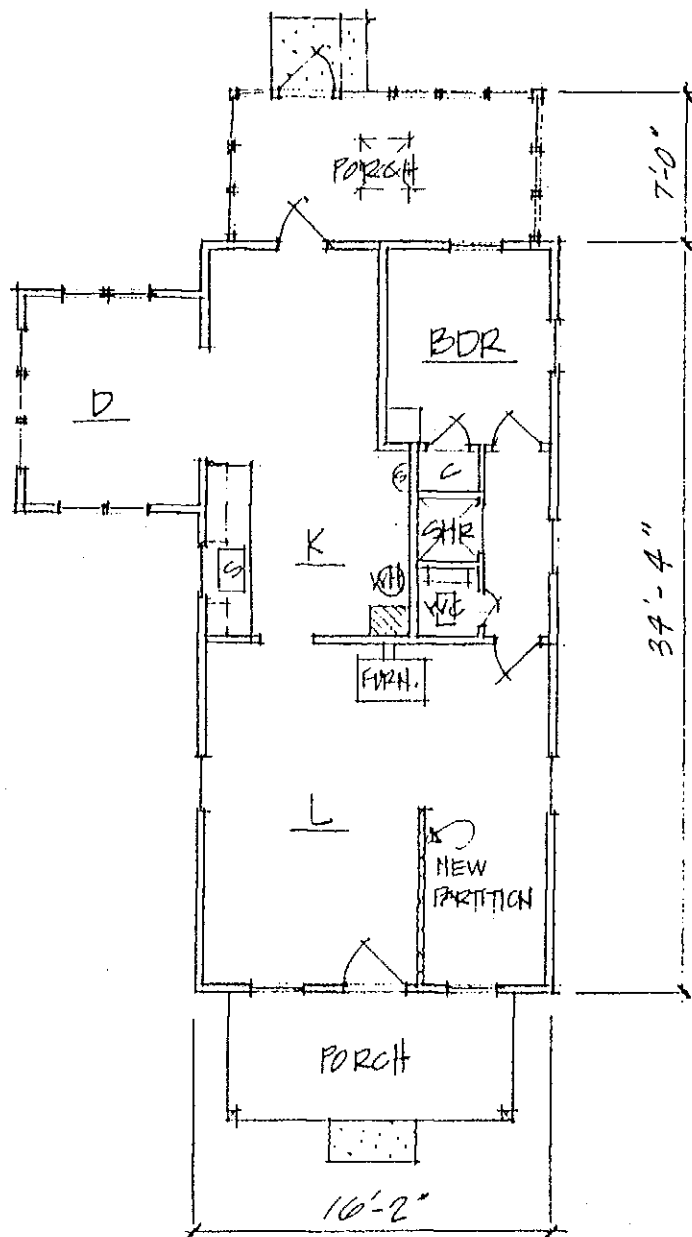
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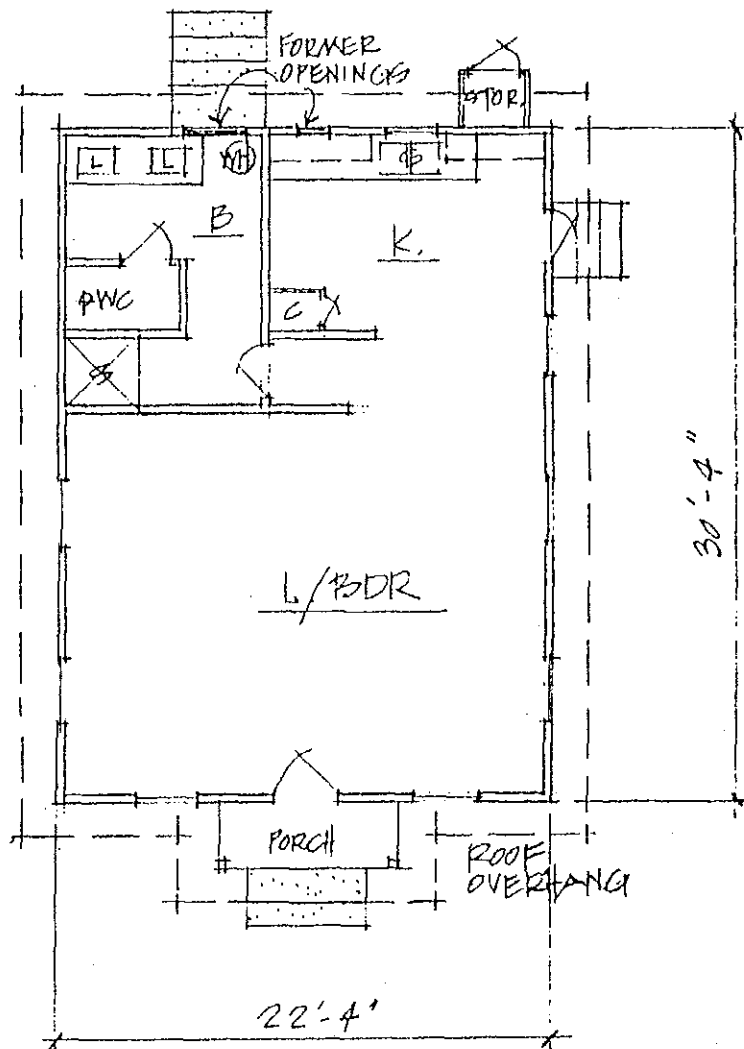
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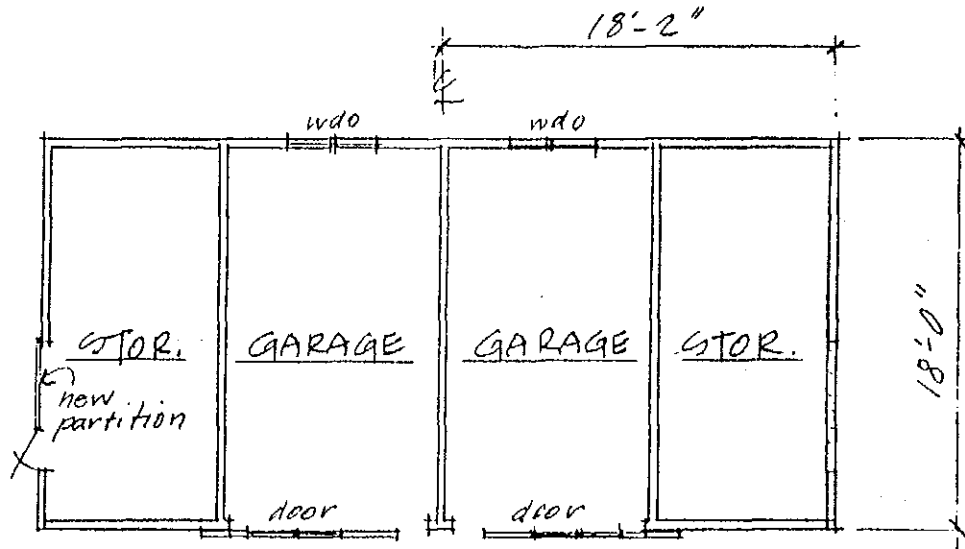
RESIDENCE #1120

50' 1/2" = 1'-0"

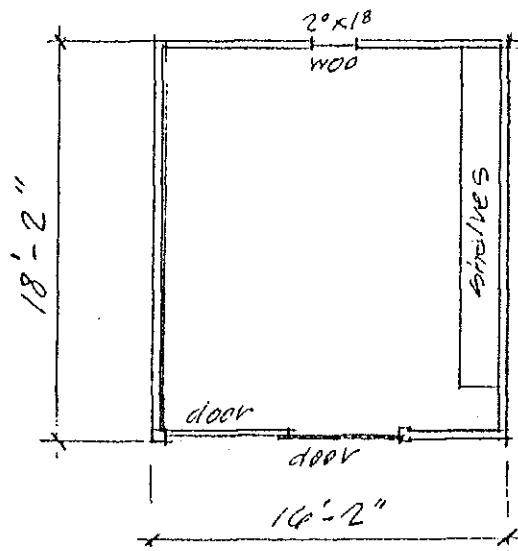


RESIDENCE #1320

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



GARAGE #1526



GARAGE #1527

SC: 1/8" = 1'-0"